

4:17cv3157

**Petition for Relief From a Conviction or Sentence
By a Person in State Custody**

(Petition Under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 for a Writ of Habeas Corpus)

Instructions

1. To use this form, you must be a person who is currently serving a sentence under a judgment against you in a state court. You are asking for relief from the conviction or the sentence. This form is your petition for relief.
2. You may also use this form to challenge a state judgment that imposed a sentence to be served in the future, but you must fill in the name of the state where the judgment was entered. If you want to challenge a federal judgment that imposed a sentence to be served in the future, you should file a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 in the federal court that entered the judgment.
3. Make sure the form is typed or neatly written.
4. You must tell the truth and sign the form. If you make a false statement of a material fact, you may be prosecuted for perjury.
5. Answer all the questions. You do not need to cite law. You may submit additional pages if necessary. If you do not fill out the form properly, you will be asked to submit additional or correct information. If you want to submit a brief or arguments, you must submit them in a separate memorandum.
6. You must pay a fee of \$5. If the fee is paid, your petition will be filed. If you cannot pay the fee, you may ask to proceed in forma pauperis (as a poor person). To do that, you must fill out the last page of this form. Also, you must submit a certificate signed by an officer at the institution where you are confined showing the amount of money that the institution is holding for you. If your account exceeds \$ _____, you must pay the filing fee.
7. In this petition, you may challenge the judgment entered by only one court. If you want to challenge a judgment entered by a different court (either in the same state or in different states), you must file a separate petition.
8. When you have completed the form, send the original and _____ copies to the Clerk of the United States District Court at this address:

Clerk, United States District Court for
Address
City, State Zip Code

If you want a file-stamped copy of the petition, you must enclose an additional copy of the petition and ask the court to file-stamp it and return it to you.

9. **CAUTION:** You must include in this petition all the grounds for relief from the conviction or sentence that you challenge. And you must state the facts that support each ground. If you fail to set forth all the grounds in this petition, you may be barred from presenting additional grounds at a later date.
10. **CAPITAL CASES:** If you are under a sentence of death, you are entitled to the assistance of counsel and should request the appointment of counsel.

FILED
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA
2017 NOV 28 PM 1:48

**PETITION UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 2254 FOR WRIT OF
HABEAS CORPUS BY A PERSON IN STATE CUSTODY**

United States District Court		District: <u>NEBRASKA</u>
Name (under which you were convicted): <u>Damon D. Pig'ee</u>		Docket or Case No.: <u>CR 11-1675</u>
Place of Confinement: <u>NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS</u> <u>Nebraska State Penitentiary</u>		Prisoner No.: <u>76018</u>
Petitioner (include the name under which you were convicted) <u>DAMON D. PIG'EE</u>		Respondent (authorized person having custody of petitioner) <u>SCOTT R. FRANKO</u> <u>DIRECTOR</u>
The Attorney General of the State of: <u>NEBRASKA</u>		

PETITION

1. (a) Name and location of court that entered the judgment of conviction you are challenging:

Douglas County District Court

(b) Criminal docket or case number (if you know): CR 11-1675

2. (a) Date of the judgment of conviction (if you know): JUNE 18, 2012

(b) Date of sentencing: June 18, 2012

3. Length of sentence: 40 - 160 years

4. In this case, were you convicted on more than one count or of more than one crime? ☒ Yes ☐ No

5. Identify all crimes of which you were convicted and sentenced in this case: Count 1 Possession of a
Deadly Weapon by a Prohibited Person; Count 2: Possession of a Deadly
Deadly Weapon by a Prohibited Person; Count 3: Possession of a Deadly Weapon
by a Prohibited Person; Count 4: Possession of a Deadly Weapon by a Prohibited
Person. Count 1 10 to 40 YEARS; Count 2 10 to 40 YEARS;
Count 3 10 to 40 YEARS; Count 4 10 to 40 YEARS Said
to Run Consecutive to One Another.

6. (a) What was your plea? (Check one)

☐ (1) Not guilty ☐ (3) Nolo contendere (no contest)
☒ (2) Guilty ☐ (4) Insanity plea

(b) If you entered a guilty plea to one count or charge and a not guilty plea to another count or charge, what did you plead guilty to and what did you plead not guilty to? N/A

(c) If you went to trial, what kind of trial did you have? (Check one)

☐ Jury ☐ Judge only

7. Did you testify at a pretrial hearing, trial, or a post-trial hearing?

☐ Yes ☒ No

8. Did you appeal from the judgment of conviction?

☒ Yes ☐ No

9. If you did appeal, answer the following:

(a) Name of court: Nebraska Court of Appeals

(b) Docket or case number (if you know): A-12-639

(c) Result: Conviction and Sentence Affirmed

(d) Date of result (if you know): February 13, 2013

(e) Citation to the case (if you know): _____

(f) Grounds raised: Excessive Sentence

(g) Did you seek further review by a higher state court? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, answer the following:

(1) Name of court: Nebraska Supreme Court

(2) Docket or case number (if you know): A-12-639

(3) Result: Petition for Further Review Denied

(4) Date of result (if you know): March 20, 2013

(5) Citation to the case (if you know): _____

(6) Grounds raised: 1) The Court of Appeals erred granting summary affirmance in favor of the State when there is a factual dispute. 2) The Court of Appeals erred in granting summary affirmance as appellee failed to show that this issue is so (cont on pg 4A)

(h) Did you file a petition for certiorari in the United States Supreme Court? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, answer the following:

(1) Docket or case number (if you know): N/A(2) Result: N/A(3) Date of result (if you know): N/A(4) Citation to the case (if you know): N/A

10. Other than the direct appeals listed above, have you previously filed any other petitions, applications, or motions concerning this judgment of conviction in any state court? ☒ Yes ☐ No

11. If your answer to Question 10 was "Yes," give the following information:

(a) (1) Name of court: Douglas County District Court(2) Docket or case number (if you know): CR 11-1675(3) Date of filing (if you know): June 5, 2013 Amended October 15, 2013(4) Nature of the proceeding: Postconviction Relief

(5) Grounds raised: 1) The basis of an involuntary guilty plea and violation of his sixth and fourteenth amendment and violation of article 1, section 3 and 11 of the Nebraska Constitution: Defendant claims the guilty plea was made in violation of Boykin v. Alabama, 395 U.S. (1969) and State v. Irish, 223 Neb. 814 (1986); as defendant was not properly advised and informed of the consequences of the plea and the plea is based on inadequate and false factual basis; 2) A denial of effective assistance of trial counsel, during the pleading stage in violation of the sixth and Amendment to the United States Constitution, and Article 1 section 3 and 11 (cont on pg 4A to 4B)

(6) Did you receive a hearing where evidence was given on your petition, application, or motion?

☐ Yes ☒ No(7) Result: N/A(8) Date of result (if you know): Post conviction Denied November 19, 2014

unsubstantial as to not require argument. 3) The Court of Appeals erred granting summary affirmance in favor of the State using an argument based on facts outside of Appellant's offenses and/or not relating to Appellant's convictions, using the violence in Omaha, NE to substantiate a conclusion to violence pertaining to his offenses, as a result, Appellant was sentenced excessively with all the violence in Omaha, NE being blamed on him, promptly denying him a fair review. 4) The Court of Appeals erred and abused its discretion when granting summary affirmance in favor of the State on the sole argument of excessive sentence, citing State v. Paytan, 277 Neb. 663 (2009) and State V. Orduna, 250 Neb. 602, 607 (1996).

11(a) (5) of the Nebraska Constitution, due to trial counsel failing to investigate; failing to depose and call witnesses; withholding plea agreement information and failing to protect her client's interest during prosecution. 3) A denial of effective assistance of Appellate Counsel, due to Appellate Counsel's failure to brief and argue issues appearing on the record relating to the guilty plea in violation of the sixth amendment to the United States Constitution and Article 1, section 3 and 11 of the Nebraska Constitution..

Amended- 1) The defendant's convictions were obtained as the result of Prosecutorial misconduct in violation of the Due Process clause of the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution and Neb. Const. Art. 1 § 3 and 11. 2) The defendant received ineffective assistance of counsel in violation of the sixth and fourteenth amendments to the United States Constitution and Neb. Const. Art. 1 § 3 and 11. 3) The defendant received ineffective assistance of appellate counsel in violation of the sixth and fourteenth amendments to the United States Constitution and Neb. Const. Art. 1 § 3 and 11. 4) The defendant was subjected to judicial misconduct from the Court in violation of the fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Neb. Const. Art. 1 § 3 and 11. 5) The defendant received ineffective assistance of appellate

counsel; in violation of the sixth and fourteenth amendments to the United States Constitution and Neb. Const. Art. 1 § 3 and 11.

(b) If you filed any second petition, application, or motion, give the same information:

- (1) Name of court: Nebraska Court of Appeals
- (2) Docket or case number (if you know): A-15-1113
- (3) Date of filing (if you know): April 16, 2016
- (4) Nature of the proceeding: Direct Appeal from Denial of Postconviction
- (5) Grounds raised: The district court erred in denying the Appellant's motion for postconviction relief without holding an evidentiary hearing.

(6) Did you receive a hearing where evidence was given on your petition, application, or motion?

☐ Yes ☒ No

(7) Result: N/A

(8) Date of result (if you know): Appeal denied Feb. 28, 2017

(c) If you filed any third petition, application, or motion, give the same information:

- (1) Name of court: Nebraska Supreme Court
- (2) Docket or case number (if you know): A-15-1113
- (3) Date of filing (if you know): March 29, 2017
- (4) Nature of the proceeding: Petition for Further Review
- (5) Grounds raised: The Court of Appeals erred in its finding that trial and appellate counsel did not perform deficiently

(6) Did you receive a hearing where evidence was given on your petition, application, or motion?

☐ Yes ☒ No

(7) Result: DENIED

(8) Date of result (if you know): April 10, 2017

(d) Did you appeal to the highest state court having jurisdiction over the action taken on your petition, application, or motion?

(1) First petition: ☒ Yes ☒ No

(2) Second petition: ☒ Yes ☐ No

(3) Third petition: ☒ Yes ☐ No

(e) If you did not appeal to the highest state court having jurisdiction, explain why you did not:

12. For this petition, state every ground on which you claim that you are being held in violation of the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. Attach additional pages if you have more than four grounds. State the facts supporting each ground.

CAUTION: To proceed in the federal court, you must ordinarily first exhaust (use up) your available state-court remedies on each ground on which you request action by the federal court. Also, if you fail to set forth all the grounds in this petition, you may be barred from presenting additional grounds at a later date.

GROUND ONE: Petitioner was denied due process of law in violation of the sixth and fourteenth Amendments because the prosecution: 1) The prosecuting

(a) Supporting facts (Do not argue or cite law. Just state the specific facts that support your claim.):

1) The Prosecuting Attorney's Office of Douglas County committed prosecutorial misconduct, by using a letter dated February 23, 2012, (exhibit 1) to coerce and induce the petitioner's guilty plea. Petitioner hired new counsel-(Mary Gryva) who made her first appearance January 19, 2012, at which time prosecution extended a deal. (Partial Transcripts of Proceedings 7: 16-22) also at which time Petitioner waived his right to a speedy trial. (PTP 4:99-12; 5). Before counsel and Petitioner had a chance to review evidence, or discuss the deal, (prosecution pg 6A-6C)

(b) If you did not exhaust your state remedies on Ground One, explain why: Exhausted on all

State Remedies.

Prosecuting Attorney Nissa Jones sent exhibit 1, a letter, threatening to file the habitual criminal enhancement on all charges if the deal was not accepted by March 9, 2012, effectively giving Petitioner's counsel thirty-five (35) days to prepare and go over the case with Petitioner, fifteen (15) days to accept the deal or let Petitioner face the habitual enhancement, and fifty (50) days total with the case, when prosecutor had the case since at least August 9, 2011. Coercion and inducement of the Petitioner's plea using the threat of harsher penalties, when Petitioner was already facing four (4) three to fifty (3 to 50) (s), coupled with the fact that Nissa Jones exerted pressure on counsel so counsel could not effectively familiarize herself with Petitioner's case, denies Petitioner the right to due process and is in violation of the sixth and fourteenth amendments respectfully.

2) On April 2, 2012, at the change of plea hearing, Prosecutor Nissa Jones committed misconduct by stating a factual basis different from the actual police reports (see exhibit 2). Exhibit 2 a police report written by Special Agent Donald Mann, contradicts the factual basis the prosecutor fabricated to make the Petitioner guilty of a crime he did not commit. (BOE 21: 1-6) Exhibit 2 brings forth an alternate suspect that sold the .22 rifle to the confidential informant, on November 9, 2010. Exhibit 2 -Police report #7 is exculpatory in nature and eliminates Petitioner of having possession of the rifle on the date in question. Furthermore, Nissa Jones states on record:

Ms. Jones: There were recordings but officers with either the ATF or Omaha Police Department were tailing them and them and observed -- made observations of the transactions. [sic]

(BOE 22: 12-15)

Showing no reason to change or fabricate the factual basis other than to inflame and influence the court judge, and to prove guilt of the Petitioner to a charge that he was and is factually and actually innocent of. Or to justify coercing Petitioner's guilty plea to a charge that he was not guilty of.

3) The Prosecuting Attorney committed prosecutorial misconduct upon proffering false information to Petitioner's detriment and prejudice, when she stated to the Court Judge on June 18, 2012, that Petitioner violated the conditions of his parole- when Petitioner did not. (BOE 32:17; 33:4) The remarks made by the prosecutor at a time of impulse decision making by the Court Judge, compounded by an alluded paltry speculation that Petitioner "is still a gun dealer" (BOE 33:3-4) inflamed and influenced the Court Judge to act egregiously beyond the scope of his judicial authority (see ground 3 hereinafter and below). Such incited castigation depreciates the fairness and integrity required at this critical stage in the sentencing proceeding. Conversely, prosecutors are charged with a duty to impart facts and credible information when allocuting its case-in-chief against an offender. In this case, Prosecutor Nissa Jones, did the opposite, and as much fabricated and misled the Court Judge to seemingly believe her statement-when in fact, Petitioner did not violate the conditions of his parole. To the contrary, he completed the conditions of his parole. Thusly, the prosecutor's false statement was prejudicial, lacking sufficient indicium of proof and reliability to substantiate her statement.

Further, the prosecutor's reference of calling Petitioner a "gun dealer" (BOE 33:3-4) was equally prejudicial, and lacked the substance of proving so, in relation to the four (4) counts of Possession of a Deadly Weapon by a Prohibited Person, which simply indicate, given the information filed, and of the prosecutor's statement of the facts (BOE 20:21-22) that Petitioner only acted as a middleman having contact with a confidential informant, unbeknownst notwithstanding the prosecutor's embellished version of the alleged crime expresses erroneously via the factual basis (BOE 19:12;-23:1). (Worthy of note: Petitioner and his counsel (M. Gryva) thereafter the prosecutions awry version conducted an off-record discussion in contestation to the factual basis given; however, said counsel succumbed to Petitioner's prejudice and detriment, in violation of Petitioner's Constitutional rights. (BOE 23:2-6).

The prejudicial actions committed in this instance against Petitioner constitute prosecutorial misconduct and such error was not harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. But for the aforementioned

fabrication and prejudicial remarks expressed and stated by the State Prosecutor, Petitioner would not have pled guilty had he known said prejudicial comments were going to be made; and had he known that by pleading guilty to the four (4) counts of weapon charges enroute to being sentenced for same, and therewith having been subjugated to even more object of ridicule , thereby persuading the Court Judge to ambush him to immoderate terms of years in prison. Had the remarks not been made, remarks that were later reiterated by the Court Judge (BOE 34:18-19) there exist a reasonable probability that the Court Judge would have imposed a much lesser amount of term years in prison. Thusly, the outcome would have been different.

The claims of ground 1 were not presented or assigned as error on direct appeal due to ineffective assistance of appellate counsel's failure to do so accordingly.

The claims of ground 1 were presented and assigned as error on Post-conviction as -ground 3 ineffective assistance of appellate counsel #42-49, and again as -ground 5 ineffective assistance of appellate counsel #58-65; for failing to raise the issue of prosecutorial misconduct, postconviction ground 1 #9-14, and ineffective assistance of trial counsel, postconviction ground 2 #15-41.

(c) Direct Appeal of Ground One:

(1) If you appealed from the judgment of conviction, did you raise this issue? ☐ Yes ☒ No(2) If you did not raise this issue in your direct appeal, explain why: COUNSEL ONLY RAISED
THE ISSUE OF EXCESSIVE SENTENCE, WHICH IS WHY PETITIONER
RAISED A CLAIM OF INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF APPELLATE COUNSEL ON POSTCONVIC

(d) Post-Conviction Proceedings:

(1) Did you raise this issue through a post-conviction motion or petition for habeas corpus in a state trial court?

☒ Yes ☐ No

(2) If your answer to Question (d)(1) is "Yes," state:

Type of motion or petition: POSTCONVICTION RELIEFName and location of the court where the motion or petition was filed: DOUGLAS COUNTY DISTRICT
COURT 1701 FARNAM ST OMAHA, NE 68183Docket or case number (if you know): CR-11-1675Date of the court's decision: NOVEMBER 19, 2014Result (attach a copy of the court's opinion or order, if available): DENIED POSTCONVICTION
RELIEF WITHOUT AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING - (SEE ATTACHED)(3) Did you receive a hearing on your motion or petition? ☐ Yes ☒ No(4) Did you appeal from the denial of your motion or petition? ☒ Yes ☐ No(5) If your answer to Question (d)(4) is "Yes," did you raise this issue in the appeal? ☒ Yes ☐ No

(6) If your answer to Question (d)(4) is "Yes," state:

Name and location of the court where the appeal was filed: NEBRASKA COURT OF APPEALS
2413 STATE CAPITAL P.O. BOX 98910 LINCOLN, NE 68509-8910Docket or case number (if you know): A-15-1113Date of the court's decision: FEBRUARY 28, 2017Result (attach a copy of the court's opinion or order, if available): DENIED (SEE ATTACHED)

(7) If your answer to Question (d)(4) or Question (d)(5) is "No," explain why you did not raise this issue:

(e) **Other Remedies:** Describe any other procedures (such as habeas corpus, administrative remedies, etc.) that you have used to exhaust your state remedies on Ground One: NONE

GROUND TWO: Petitioner was denied the effective assistance of counsel in violation of the sixth and fourteenth amendments because trial counsel failed to:

(a) Supporting facts (Do not argue or cite law. Just state the specific facts that support your claim.):

1) Object to the amended information, at the change of plea hearing April 2, 2012 (BOE 6:4-9). The original information the Petitioner was charged and arrested on (exhibit 3) had Petitioner in possession of a firearm on the date of August 9, 2011, which was factual incorrect since Petitioner was being arrested on this date on information already charging Petitioner of this crime. Counsel failed to object, to have the court serve Petitioner 24 hour notice of service, and then have Petitioner rearraigned on the amended information. Violating Petitioner's right to due process and the sixth and fourteenth amendments. Petitioner could not challenge (cont. on pg 8A-8F)

(b) If you did not exhaust your state remedies on Ground Two, explain why: Exhausted on all state remedies.

(c) **Direct Appeal of Ground Two:**

(1) If you appealed from the judgment of conviction, did you raise this issue?

CCP
☒ Yes ☒ No

(2) If you did not raise this issue in your direct appeal, explain why:

Appellate counsel's sole argument was excessive sentence, which is why Petitioner raised ineffective assistance of appellate counsel on Postconviction Relief

(d) **Post-Conviction Proceedings:**

(1) Did you raise this issue through a post-conviction motion or petition for habeas corpus in a state trial court?

☒ Yes ☐ No

(2) If your answer to Question (d)(1) is "Yes," state:

Type of motion or petition: Postconviction Relief

Name and location of the court where the motion or petition was filed: Douglas County District Court 1701 FARNAM Omaha, NE 68183

Docket or case number (if you know): CR-11-1675

Date of the court's decision: November 19, 2014

the amended information since he was already arraigned on the original information.(BOE 7:5-19) Had Petitioner been able to challenge the amended information he could have disputed the factual basis of the date change for November 9, 2010. Counsel attempts to object, but then relents and does not protect her clients rights.(BOE 7:20;8:3) Then counsel waives 24 hour notice without first explaining what waiving this would do, what 24 hour notice meant, or giving Petitioner the option to waive 24 hour notice himself or not.(BOE 8:4-6) Petitioner had already been arraigned on technically false, or inaccurate information. Information that was changed without a preliminary hearing or giving the Petitioner the right to challenge the new information, violates his right to due process and the sixth and fourteenth amendments, since counsel failed to protect her client.

2) Counsel used a letter (exhibit 1) to coerce and induce Petitioner's guilty plea. Petitioner repeatedly told counsel that he never had possession of two (2) of the firearms Nissa Jones was offering as a plea deal. Two (2) firearms Petitioner would not have plead to, but for counsel's deficient performance, pressured and coerced Petitioner to accept the plea agreement, instead of investigating an alternate suspect named in Police report #7 (exhibit 2). The prosecutions letter (exhibit 1) allowed counsel to induce a guilty plea from the Petitioner without due diligence in violation of the sixth and fourteenth amendments. Simply investigating these specific charges, on these specific dates, would have brought forth another suspect, and cleared Petitioner of those charges. Petitioner supports this claim with an Affidavit from 'Ron C' (Taron Cooper) (exhibit 4) and the police report (exhibit 2). Counsel failed to protect Petitioner, by not providing adversarial testing of the State's case, by failing to investigate specific dates and charges, even though Special Agent Donald Mann named another person as being in possession and selling the .22 rifle, that counsel coerced Petitioner to plead to. Petitioner repeatedly informed counsel that he never had in his possession, or even seen, or touched the .22 rifle. Counsel even wrote on the police reports "never touched gun?" but still did not investigate the charge against her client. Petitioner supports this claim with and Affidavit from Donald Richey (exhibit 5)

the confidential informant in the case at bar, dated May 4, 2017, signed and notarized. Violating the sixth and fourteenth amendments and the right to due process.

3) For failing to object and ask for a continuance when the Court stated;

Court: I'm going to have to study to make sure whether I could even give concurrent sentences on the three calendar years on each count. That's a probability. [sic]-
--- I guess I would defer also to counsel on that issue if they want to look into that a little more carefully.

Ms. Gryva: I'd be glad to Judge.

Court: I will too. [sic]

(BOE 13:6-17)

Any amount of confusion at such a critical stage as the pleading stage does not constitute a proper advisement. How can the Petitioner or the layman, understand the law if the Judge (an official deemed with the task of making sure all parties involved understand the law and the proceedings at bar), and Counsel (an official deemed with the task of navigating, guiding and protecting her clients interest) does not understand, or know the law at such a critical time, a time in the proceedings where the Petitioner is pleading for his life. All proceedings should have been continued so all parties could have studied the law to be able to give the Petitioner a proper advisement. Instead the Judge found that the Petitioner understood a law that Counsel and the presiding Judge did not understand, and accepted Petitioner's pleas of guilt. Counsel should have asked for a continuance, so the necessary research could have been done to give Petitioner a proper and full advisement. It is very clear from the record that Counsel nor the Judge knew the law regarding class 1d felonies being ran concurrent or not. Counsel's failure to understand the law, makes her advice to Petitioner improper and deficient. How can Counsel on good faith advise a client to plead out when Counsel does not understand the consequences she is advising her client to plead to? The Court of Appeals recognizes that there was some

confusion on behalf of the Court, but deemed it as harmless error. Any amount of confusion by any official in the Court or of the Court, takes away the ability to make sure the Petitioner understands the severity, and full consequences of his guilty pleas. Effectively nullifying the Courts discretion to run concurrent or consecutive sentences.

The Judge then asks Petitioner

The Court: Do you understand that?

The Defendant: Yes Sir.

(BOE 13:11-12)

Assuming that Petitioner could possibly understand if these sentences could be ran concurrent is to assume that the Petitioner or layman knows the law. The Judge states "that's a possibility", a term meaning capable of existing, happening, being, becoming or coming to pass. Saying that it is a possibility that these charges could be ran concurrent does not constitute a definite which fails the standards of a proper and full advisement. Counsel's failure to know and understand the law before advising her client to plead out, coupled with the fact that at the change of plea hearing Counsel did not object or ask for a continuance, fails to meet the standards of a competent attorney and violates Petitioner's rights under the sixth and fourteenth amendments.

On June 18, 2012, Ms. Gryva states:

Ms. Gryva: I think the initial question, Judge, was one of legality as to whether he could receive consecutive sentences on the minimum mandatory of three years for each count. (emphasis added)

The Court: He can.

Ms. Gryva: Right, Okay. [sic]

(BOE 28:15-20)

Again showing both Counsel's and the Court's lack of knowledge of class 1d felonies being ran concurrent. It is still not clear from the record if the Court, or Counsel understand the legalities of class 1d felonies. Had the lower-court noted otherwise indicative of any knowledge of how mandatory minimums are required to be

imposed, Petitioner would have had a full and better understanding of the consequences of his plea entry. The committed plain error is immensely apparent from the record, inasmuch that the Court says it has to study, and did not fulfill its obligatory duties that would duly apprise Petitioner of the range of penalty(s) he would be subjugated to by entering his pleas of guilt. Petitioner's due process rights was violated along with his sixth and fourteenth amendment rights.

4) For failing to file a motion to withdraw pleas, prior to sentencing on June 18, 2012. Petitioner told Ms. Gryva that the person named in exhibit 2, was in Douglas County Jail, with Petitioner. Counsel did not investigate this suspect or the information given to her by Petitioner. Counsel should have filed a motion to withdraw pleas, to investigate new suspect. Failure to investigate provides deficient performance violating his right to due process and the sixth and fourteenth amendments.

5) For failing to object to biased and prejudicial elements presented by the district court Judge at sentencing June 18, 2012. Petitioner was blindsided by new criminal acts and elements not pertaining to the case at bar. New criminal acts and elements made up by the Judge, and used to sentence the Petitioner to harsher penalties. (BOE 33:14-23;34:3-5 and 18-19) Counsel's failure to act, failed to protect Petitioner from a fundamentally flawed and unfair proceeding. Violating due process along with the sixth and fourteenth amendments.

6) For Failing to object to the Prosecutor's factual basis, a factual basis that was deficient and contradicts the Police reports (exhibit 2). Counsel failed to object and protect her client from a fundamentally flawed proceeding. Counsel had already received the discovery, and should have been familiar with all the elements of this case. Yet did not object to the fabricated factual basis. An objection would have provided adversarial testing of the state's factual basis. Proving that the police following and observing- did not have Petitioner in possession of the the firearm, the prosecutor stated as a factual basis. Petitioner supports this claim with exhibit 2, the police report written by Agent Donald Mann, and with Affidavits

from Taron Cooper exhibit 4, and Donald Ritchey exhibit 5.

Counsel's failure to object violates Petitioner's right to due process along with his sixth and fourteenth amendments.

7) For failing to investigate and take a deposition of Agent Donald Mann, who authored police report 779035-10-0107

(exhibit 2) which never had Petitioner in possession of the .22 rifle on November 9, 2010. A charge Petitioner was coerced and induced into pleading to and now stands convicted of with 10-40 years. Counsel failed to investigate and take a deposition from Taron Cooper (Ron C) the alternate suspect mentioned in the police report written by Agent Donald Mann. Cooper provided Petitioner with an affidavit explaining his part in the offense, dated August 24, 2012. Cooper takes possession of the .22 rifle, which is supported by the police report, a charge of which Petitioner was forced to plead to. Counsel failed to investigate and take a deposition from the confidential informant Donald Ritchey #1360. Ritchey provided Petitioner with an affidavit dated May 4, 2017, (exhibit 5) giving his account of what happened November 9, 2010. This, coupled with the affidavit from Taron Cooper (exhibit 4) and the police report from Agent Mann, (exhibit 2) exonerate Petitioner from any wrong doings, and proves the claim that he is factually and actually innocent of being in possession of a firearm on November 9, 2010. Violating Petitioner's right to due process, and his sixth and fourteenth amendments.

8) For failing to object to biased and prejudicial acts and elements presented by the Judge on June 18, 2012. (BOE 27:14;32:7-9;33:14-23; 33:24 to;34:5;34:18-19) Comments based on unsupported criminal acts and mistaken factual conclusions not supported by any evidence in this case. The Court expressed illicit and prejudicial language of admonishments prohibited of a Judge. Worst, after the Court Judge sentenced Petitioner to 40 to 160 years, he/it made another prejudicial statement:

The Court: [t]hat's what gun dealers/gun runners
deserve. [sic]

(BOE 34:18-19)

Such remarks defy the logic and expectation of impartiality and repulse confidence in our judicial system. The comments of the

Judge were egregious in the worse form. Counsel should have objected to protect Petitioner from a flawed, biased and fundamentally unfair proceeding. Failure to object fails to protect Petitioner's rights under the sixth and fourteenth amendments, and violates due process clause.

9) For failing to object to the Prosecutor's statement that Petitioner violated parole and went back to jail with a new charge.

Nissa Jones: Briefly, Judge. I think as far as opportunity for change, he's had numerous opportunities after his first lengthy stint in prison. He had an opportunity when he got out and violated parole and went back. He picked up a new charge, got sentenced again, got out.

(BOE 32:17-22)

At sentencing hearing June 18, 2012. Failure to object failed to provide adversarial testing of the state's case. Petitioner has never violated parole, in fact completed parole. Yet, Counsel remained silent, at a time of impulse decision making, instead of proffering true information on the Petitioner's behalf to test the Prosecutor's statement, Counsel did not object to Petitioner's detriment. The remarks by the prosecutor were not harmless, and could have easily been proven not to be true with a simple objection from Counsel, since Petitioner's parole certificates were associated in the discovery.

The claims of ground 2 were not presented or assigned as error on direct appeal due to ineffective assistance of appellate counsel for failing to raise ineffective assistance of trial counsel. The claims of ground 2 were presented and assigned as error on Post-conviction as ground 2 #s 15-41 ineffective assistance of trial counsel, and grounds 3 and 5 #s 42-49 and 58-65, as ineffective assistance of appellate counsel for failing to raise ineffective assistance of trial counsel on direct appeal. The claims of ground 2 were fairly presented to the Supreme Court but not ruled on in accordance with §2254.

Result (attach a copy of the court's opinion or order, if available):

DENIED (SEE ATTACHED)

(3) Did you receive a hearing on your motion or petition?

☐ Yes ☒ No

(4) Did you appeal from the denial of your motion or petition?

☒ Yes ☐ No

(5) If your answer to Question (d)(4) is "Yes," did you raise this issue in the appeal?

☒ Yes ☐ No

(6) If your answer to Question (d)(4) is "Yes," state:

Name and location of the court where the appeal was filed:

NEBRASKA COURT OF APPEALS2413 STATE CAPITAL, P.O. BOX 98910 LINCOLN NE 68509-8910

Docket or case number (if you know):

A-15-1113

Date of the court's decision:

FEBRUARY 28, 2017

Result (attach a copy of the court's opinion or order, if available):

SEE ATTACHED

(7) If your answer to Question (d)(4) or Question (d)(5) is "No," explain why you did not raise this issue:

- (e) **Other Remedies:** Describe any other procedures (such as habeas corpus, administrative remedies, etc.) that you have used to exhaust your state remedies on Ground Two:

FILED A MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL ON NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE, ON THE AFFIDAVITS FROM TAYLOR COOPER AND DONALD RITCHIE.

GROUND THREE:

Petitioner was denied due process of law in violation of the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments because the Trial Court Failed:

- (a) Supporting facts (Do not argue or cite law. Just state the specific facts that support your claim.):

To properly advise Petitioner of all applicable penal consequences before accepting Petitioner's pleas of guilt. The Judge states on record that he would have to 'study' to see if the mandatory minimum of three calendar years could be ran concurrent. Which does not constitute a proper advisement by any standard adopted by Nebraska when dealing with a plea. The Judge then states "it's a possibility", further proving that he is confused about the statute and law concerning class 1d felonies. Any amount of confusion, misunderstanding, or misinterpretation from the Judge prejudices (cont on pg 9A-9E

the Petitioner in a way that requires reversal, or at the least resentencing. Petitioner can not understand, fully, the consequences of his plea, if the presiding Judge does not understand them himself. Assuming that Petitioner could possibly understand if these sentences could be ran concurrent after the advisement from the Judge, is to assume the Petitioner or Layman knows or understands the law, when the very individual tasked with the assignation to know, understand and articulate the law to the layman, clearly shows from the record that he does not know and has to 'study' (emphasis added) to see if he can. The Judge then further propounds the situation by stating "that's a possibility", a term meaning capable of existing, happening, being, becoming or coming to pass. A 'possibility' does not constitute a proper and full advisement. Especially when a Petitioner is pleading for their life. This is a critical moment, and should be handled with the upmost professionalism. Worst, the Judge then asks:

The Court: Do you understand that?

The Defendant: Yes Sir.

(BOE 13:11-12)

Petitioner answers in the affirmative, and yes, Petitioner does understand that the Judge will have to study to see if he can run the mandatory minimums concurrent. But how can Petitioner make an intelligent plea entry, if know one in the Court knows how the mandatory minimums are required to run. Also saying "that's a possibility" leads the Petitioner to believe that by pleading guilty, most likely his sentences will be ran concurrent, after the Judge does the necessary research. The Judge abused his discretion by accepting Petitioner's pleas before studying the law, to have the ability to advise Petitioner properly and fully. Because it was never made clear if the Judge did the proper research and found out if he could in fact, run these sentences concurrent, discretion to run them concurrent or consecutive was taken from him, since he believed by law that he/it was required to run them consecutive. Petitioner supports this by pointing to the record, June 18, 2012,:

Ms. Gryva: I think the initial question, Judge, was one of legality as to whether he could receive consecutive sentences on the minimum mandatory of three years for

each count. (emphasis added)

The Court: He can

Ms. Gryva: Right, Okay, [sic]

(BOE 28:15-20)

The initial question was if the sentences could be ran concurrent or not, the record clearly shows that the Judge still could not give Petitioner a full and proper advisement, and violated due process rights and the standards of accepting a Petitioner's pleas by accepting his pleas and subsequently sentencing Petitioner to consecutive sentences at the behest of Counsel. Had the proper research been done by the Judge and Counsel Petitioner could have received a proper and full advisement which would have made his decision to plea intelligently, knowingly, and understandingly made. As the record stands now, Petitioner's pleas were not made intelligently, knowingly, or understandingly which is void or voidable.

2) The Judge committed misconduct by accusing the Petitioner of promoting violence in Omaha, NE. Petitioner was charged with, and plead to four (4) counts of Possession of a Deadly Weapon by a Prohibited Person (§28-1206) and no evidence or police report suggest that any of these weapons involved in these convictions were used in the commission of a crime. This prejudiced Petitioner from having a fair sentencing hearing. By introducing elements outside the scope of Petitioner's convictions, the Judge ultimately sentenced Petitioner to an egregious amount of term years. Showing a lack of impartiality, and a biased disposition towards Petitioner. (BOE 33:23 to 34:5)

3) The Judge committed misconduct throughout the whole sentencing proceeding June 18, 2012, as follows:

A) By introducing prejudicial and unsupported criminal acts to which Petitioner received no advance notice, and never had a chance to dispute. (BOE 27:14;32:7-9;33:14-23;33:24 to 34:5;34:18-19)

B) by telling the Petitioner that the guns in the case were used by drug dealers and gang members to kill each other (BOE 34:21-22).

When there was no evidence to suggest that any one but the ATF fired these guns for test firing purposes. Nor any evidence to suggest that these guns were used in the commission of a crime.

C) By repeatedly calling the Petitioner a gun runner, (BOE 27:14)

From the start of the proceeding to the end of the proceeding.

(BOE 34:17)

D) By testifying as an expert witness, describing what these guns were capable of. There was no evidence introduced that these guns were used in the commission of a crime by the Petitioner or any one else, yet the Judge used what could of been 'a possibility' to sentence the Petitioner to an egregious term of prison years.

(BOE 33:17-18)

E) By stating "the first one, although there's many more involved, at least the ones involved in the convictions". (BOE 33:14-16)

Petitioner plead to four (4) counts of Possession of a Deadly Weapon by a Prohibited Person, adding in the charge the State dismissed in the plea deal, plus phantom weapons Petitioner was never charged with, to sentence Petitioner is judicial misconduct and a violation of due process rights.

F) By telling Petitioner that these guns were used for 'Mayhem' when there was no evidence submitted by the State that these guns were used in the commission of a crime, or fired by any one other than the ATF for test firing purposes. (BOE 33:18-23)

G) By accusing Petitioner of being the 'facilitator' to violence, (BOE 33:23) and that Petitioner makes sure that the violence keeps going-deadly violence. (BOE 34:3-4) This was egregious in nature as there was no evidence submitted that Petitioner used any gun involved in the case, or committed any violent act, or gave a gun to any one with the intention or instruction for them to commit a violent act. These comments were conclusory and have no bearings on the case at bar. Comments which were used to justify giving Petitioner 40 to 160 years in prison.

H) By wrongfully asserting the conclusion of violence through Petitioner's convictions, when there was no evidence submitted from the State to show that Petitioner was personally responsible for any violence in Omaha, NE, before or after his convictions. Nor any proof or evidence from the State that the Weapons involved in these convictions were directly linked to any violence in Omaha, NE.

I) By telling Petitioner that's what gun dealers/gun runners deserve. (BOE 34:16-19) Showing a lack of impartiality and ultimately making it personal.

4)The Court Judge Mark Ashford committed misconduct and abused his

discretion during the sentencing phase June 18, 2012, inasmuch as expressing illicit and prejudicial language of admonishments prohibited of a Judge in so doing, as follows:

The Court: And you're selling high-powered handguns and rifles for that very purpose, aren't you?

Defendant: No sir. I am not a gun dealer, sir. This is a situation that happened that pretty much I was the middleman, but like I said---
(defendant was cut off)

The Court: I don't care if you're the middleman first man or the last man.

(BOE 32:7-14)

* * * * *

The Court: The first one, although there's many involved, at least the ones involved in the convictions, the first one is a Ruger .22 rifle; a cobra .380 pistol. Those guns will go through the side of a car and right through a body. A .45 those are like Dirty Harry-type guns, a pistol. Another .45. And we know what those guns are used for. They're used for mayhem. They're used by drug dealers; they're used by gang members to kill each other. That's what you do. You're the facilitator. [sic]

(BOE 33:14-23)

Worst, after the Court Judge sentenced Petitioner to the aforementioned prison terms, he made another callous prejudicial statement, "[t]hat's what gun runners deserve". Such remarks, defies the logic and expectation of impartiality and repulse confidence in our judicial system. The comments by the Court Judge were egregious in the worse form. The "words of illicit expression" in the case at bar, show an ostensible demeanor and waywardness indicative of 'judicial vindictiveness' that is forbidden. Accordingly, a sentence should fit the offender and not merely the crime, or in the case at bar, not tailored with factually false criminal elements not involved in the case or convictions. The Petitioner herein has clearly demonstrated that a reasonable person who knew the

circumstances of the case would question the Judge's impartiality under an objective standard of reasonableness, and the prejudicial remarks made beyond the scope of the Judge's duty and authority as an entrusted gatekeeper. That said, the comments of admonishment stated and made on record was an abuse of discretion and typified judicial misconduct ostensibly. The bell was rung, and now there is no unringing it.

The prejudice committed by the Court Judge was not harmless beyond a reasonable doubt, and such error and judicial abuse of discretion depreciated the very fabric and respect for the judicial process. But for the Court Judge's aforesaid and complained of remarks, and his obvious vindictiveness during the sentencing phase herein this matter, the proceeding may have been impartial. But it was not!

The claims of ground 3 were not presented or assigned as error on direct appeal due to ineffective assistance of appellate counsel. And trial counsel during the sentencing hearing June 18, 2012, was ineffective for not objecting on Petitioner's behalf via the Court Judge's said remarks.

The Claims of ground 3 were presented and assigned as error on Post-conviction as judicial misconduct ground 4 #s 50-57 and as ineffective assistance of appellate counsel ground 5 #s 58-65 for failing to raise the issues of ineffective assistance and judicial misconduct on direct appeal. The claims of ground 3 were fairly presented to the Supreme Court, but not ruled on in accordance with §2254.

(b) If you did not exhaust your state remedies on Ground Three, explain why: Exhausted on all state remedies.

(c) **Direct Appeal of Ground Three:**

(1) If you appealed from the judgment of conviction, did you raise this issue? ☐ Yes ☒ No

(2) If you did not raise this issue in your direct appeal, explain why: Appellate Counsel's sole argument was excessive sentence which is why Petitioner raised ineffective assistance of Appellate Counsel on Post-conviction Relief.

(d) **Post-Conviction Proceedings:**

(1) Did you raise this issue through a post-conviction motion or petition for habeas corpus in a state trial court?

☒ Yes ☐ No

(2) If your answer to Question (d)(1) is "Yes," state:

Type of motion or petition: Post-conviction Relief

Name and location of the court where the motion or petition was filed: Douglas County District Court 1701 FARNAM St Omaha, NE 68183

Docket or case number (if you know): CR-11-1675

Date of the court's decision: November 19, 2014

Result (attach a copy of the court's opinion or order, if available): See Attached

(3) Did you receive a hearing on your motion or petition? ☐ Yes ☒ No

(4) Did you appeal from the denial of your motion or petition? ☒ Yes ☐ No

(5) If your answer to Question (d)(4) is "Yes," did you raise this issue in the appeal? ☒ Yes ☐ No

(6) If your answer to Question (d)(4) is "Yes," state:

Name and location of the court where the appeal was filed: NEBRASKA COURT OF APPEALS
2413 State Capitol P.O. Box 98910 Lincoln, NE 68509-8910

Docket or case number (if you know): A-15-1113

Date of the court's decision: FEBRUARY 28, 2017

Result (attach a copy of the court's opinion or order, if available): DENIED (SEE ATTACHED)

(7) If your answer to Question (d)(4) or Question (d)(5) is "No," explain why you did not raise this issue:

- (e) **Other Remedies:** Describe any other procedures (such as habeas corpus, administrative remedies, etc.) that you have used to exhaust your state remedies on Ground Three: Judicial Complaint.

GROUND FOUR: Petitioner was denied the effective assistance of counsel in violation of the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments because Appellate Counsel (cont pg 11A)

(a) Supporting facts (Do not argue or cite law. Just state the specific facts that support your claim.):

Petitioner's notice of appeal was filed on or about July 16, 2012 by Mary Gryva, Petitioner's trial counsel. (Exhibit 6) On or about August 2012, Petitioner had a conversation with Ms Gryva about his direct appeal, at which time she informed him that she had been appointed as counsel for his direct appeal. On August 27, 2012, Petitioner wrote Ms. Gryva a letter (exhibit 7), informing her that he wished her to withdraw as Counsel so that he'd be able to file a plea based ineffective assistance of counsel claim. The order appointing Ms. Gryva as appellate counsel was signed on (cont on pg 11A-11B)

(b) If you did not exhaust your state remedies on Ground Four, explain why:

Exhausted on State Remedies

(c) **Direct Appeal of Ground Four:**

(1) If you appealed from the judgment of conviction, did you raise this issue? ☐ Yes ☒ No

(2) If you did not raise this issue in your direct appeal, explain why: Appellate Counsel's sole Argument was Excessive Sentence, which is why Petitioner Raised Ineffective Assistance of Appellate Counsel on Post-conviction

(d) **Post-Conviction Proceedings:**

(1) Did you raise this issue through a post-conviction motion or petition for habeas corpus in a state trial court?

☒ Yes ☐ No

(2) If your answer to Question (d)(1) is "Yes," state:

Type of motion or petition: Post-conviction Relief

Page 11A

GROUND FOUR Failed to RAISE claims ONE, TWO, AND THREE ON Direct Appeal

September 19, 2012, (Exhibit 8). On or about October 2, 2012, PETITIONER filed a Motion to Object to Appointed Counsel (Exhibit 9) based on a conflict of interest, as PETITIONER wished to file ineffective assistance of counsel on direct appeal. Ms. Gryva then filed a Motion to Withdraw on October 10, 2012, (Exhibit 10) based on the fact that PETITIONER wished to raise the claim of ineffective assistance, a claim MS. GRUYA could not raise against herself. On or about October 28, 2012 Judge Ashford signed an order appointing Mr. Patrick Dunn as counsel for the direct appeal of PETITIONER. (Exhibit 11)

PETITIONER showed every intention of filing ineffective assistance of trial counsel on direct appeal.

Appellate Counsel Patrick Dunn, filed a brief on behalf of PETITIONER, failing to raise the issues PETITIONER wanted to raise, failing to perfect PETITIONER'S appeal. AND INSTEAD raised an issue which he knew lacked merit (Exhibit 12). Dunn goes on to explain that the better opportunity for relief would be on Postconviction (Exhibit 13). PETITIONER wished to raise issues - issues the court found readily apparent at the time of direct appeal - that Mr. Dunn failed to recognize, and failed to raise. PETITIONER raised these issues on Postconviction as ineffective assistance of Appellate Counsel for failing to raise the issue of ineffective assistance of trial counsel on direct appeal. GROUND 3 #'s 42-49 and GROUND 5 #'s 58-65, on Postconviction.

The record so illustrates that PETITIONER postulated, not in any

Page 115

Fashionable legal language that appellate counsel provided ineffective assistance via direct appeal by failing to assign as error, trial level / defense counsel ineffectiveness / ineffective assistance in regards to defense counsel's many deficiencies, propounded therein his Post-conviction Motion (T-11-34; BOC 10:11-21) Even so the Post-conviction court took judicial notice of this fact during the hearing on July 31, 2014. (BOC 10:19-21) Yet it opined in its order denying Post-conviction Relief, that the issues are procedurally barred. (TH1) Accordingly, to use procedural default or waiver as means of ignoring plain error that results in an unconstitutional incarceration, would place form over substance, would damage the integrity, reputation, and fairness of the judicial process.

The Post-conviction court abused its discretion via its myopic review of the factual allegations of this claim propounded by Petitioner. Essentially, Petitioner's submission in this regard was to say appellate counsel erred and was ineffective for failing to assign error of ineffective assistance of defense counsel and/or assign error alleging plain error committed by the lower-district court thereafter sentencing en route to appellate review (direct appeal). The Postconviction court's error was, and yet is, prejudicial, thereby constituting an outright reversal in furtherance of justice.

Ground 4 was raised on Postconviction, as Grounds 3 and 5 §§ 42-49 and 58-63. The claims of Ground 4 were fairly presented to the Supreme Court, but was not ruled on in accordance with § 2254.

Name and location of the court where the motion or petition was filed: Douglas County District
Court 1701 Farham St Omaha, NE 68183
 Docket or case number (if you know): CR-11-1675
 Date of the court's decision: November 19, 2014
 Result (attach a copy of the court's opinion or order, if available): SEE Attached

- (3) Did you receive a hearing on your motion or petition? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 (4) Did you appeal from the denial of your motion or petition? ☒ Yes ☐ No
 (5) If your answer to Question (d)(4) is "Yes," did you raise this issue in the appeal? ☒ Yes ☐ No
 (6) If your answer to Question (d)(4) is "Yes," state:

Name and location of the court where the appeal was filed: NEBRASKA COURT OF APPEALS
2413 State Capitol P.O. Box 98910 Lincoln, NE 68509-8910
 Docket or case number (if you know): A-15-1113
 Date of the court's decision: FEBRUARY 28, 2017
 Result (attach a copy of the court's opinion or order, if available): Denial (SEE Attached)

(7) If your answer to Question (d)(4) or Question (d)(5) is "No," explain why you did not raise this issue:

- (e) **Other Remedies:** Describe any other procedures (such as habeas corpus, administrative remedies, etc.) that you have used to exhaust your state remedies on Ground Four: NONE

13. Please answer these additional questions about the petition you are filing:

- (a) Have all grounds for relief that you have raised in this petition been presented to the highest state court having jurisdiction? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If your answer is "No," state which grounds have not been so presented and give your reason(s) for not presenting them:

- (b) Is there any ground in this petition that has not been presented in some state or federal court? If so, which ground or grounds have not been presented, and state your reasons for not presenting them:

N/A

14. Have you previously filed any type of petition, application, or motion in a federal court regarding the conviction that you challenge in this petition? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If "Yes," state the name and location of the court, the docket or case number, the type of proceeding, the issues raised, the date of the court's decision, and the result for each petition, application, or motion filed. Attach a copy of any court opinion or order, if available.

15. Do you have any petition or appeal now pending (filed and not decided yet) in any court, either state or federal, for the judgment you are challenging? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If "Yes," state the name and location of the court, the docket or case number, the type of proceeding, and the issues raised.

16. Give the name and address, if you know, of each attorney who represented you in the following stages of the judgment you are challenging:

(a) At preliminary hearing: Aimee SANDERSON Melton 22965 Reagan Melton
and DELANEY LLP 9826 GILES RD # B LAVISTA, NE 68128

(b) At arraignment and plea: MARY GRAYVA 15676 P.O. Box 8574 Omaha, NE
68108

(c) At trial: N/A

(d) At sentencing: MARY GRAYVA

(e) On appeal: FIRST MARY GRAYVA (WITHDRAWN) vs. PATRICK DUNN 19800
1819 HARVEY ST. Omaha, NE 68183

(f) In any post-conviction proceeding: Jessica P. Douglas 22647
Washington County Attorney's Office 1555 Colfax St Blair, NE 68008

(g) On appeal from any ruling against you in a post-conviction proceeding: Mathew R. Kahler
Finley and Kahler 209 S 19th St #500 Omaha, NE 68102

17. Do you have any future sentence to serve after you complete the sentence for the judgment that you are challenging? ☐ Yes ☒ No

(a) If so, give name and location of court that imposed the other sentence you will serve in the future:

(b) Give the date the other sentence was imposed:

(c) Give the length of the other sentence:

(d) Have you filed, or do you plan to file, any petition that challenges the judgment or sentence to be served in the future? ☐ Yes ☐ No

18. TIMELINESS OF PETITION: If your judgment of conviction became final over one year ago, you must explain why the one-year statute of limitations as contained in 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d) does not bar your petition.*

- (1) A one-year period of limitation shall apply to an application for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court. The limitation period shall run from the latest of -
- (A) the date on which the judgment became final by the conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time for seeking such review;
 - (B) the date on which the impediment to filing an application created by State action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the applicant was prevented from filing by such state action;
 - (C) the date on which the constitutional right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or
 - (D) the date on which the factual predicate of the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

- (2) The time during which a properly filed application for State post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the pertinent judgment or claim is pending shall not be counted toward any period of limitation under this subsection.

Therefore, petitioner asks that the Court grant the following relief:

CONVICTIONS BE VACATED AND SET
ASIDE AND THE JUDGEMENT AND SENTENCES BE VOID FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE DUE
PROCESS OF LAW OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF
NEBRASKA
or any other relief to which petitioner may be entitled.

Signature of Attorney (if any)

I declare (or certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct and that this Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus was placed in the prison mailing system on NOVEMBER 25, 2017 (month, date, year).

Executed (signed) on NOVEMBER 25, 2017 (date).



Signature of Petitioner

If the person signing is not petitioner, state relationship to petitioner and explain why petitioner is not signing this petition.

nfw

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA

THE STATE OF NEBRASKA,

CR11-1675

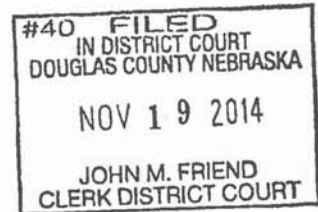
Plaintiff,

vs.

ORDER DENYING POSTCONVICTION
RELIEF

DAMON PIGEE,

Defendant.



This matter came before the Court July 31, 2014, on the State's Motion to Dismiss and on Defendant's request for an evidentiary hearing on his Amended Motion for Postconviction Relief filed October 15, 2013. Katie Benson appeared on behalf of the State and the Defendant initially appeared through counsel, Jessica Douglas. Defendant then called in at a later time and advised he wished to present argument even though his counsel was not present, so the Court allowed him to do so with the State also being present. In addition to hearing argument, the Court took judicial notice of the Bill of Exceptions dated July 20, 2012. Having now reviewed the Bill of Exceptions, along with Defendant's Amended Motion for Postconviction Relief and the State's Motion to Dismiss, this Court finds postconviction relief should be denied for the following reasons:

STANDARD OF REVIEW

An evidentiary hearing on a motion for post-conviction relief must be granted when the motion contains factual allegations which, if proved to be true, constitute an infringement of the movant's rights under the Nebraska or federal Constitution. *State v. Golka*, 281 Neb. 360, 796 N.W. 2d 198 (2011). However, if the motion alleges only conclusion of fact or law, or the



records and files in the case affirmatively show that the movant is entitled to no relief, no evidentiary hearing is required. *Id.*

ANALYSIS

Defendant seeks postconviction relief based on prosecutorial misconduct, judicial misconduct, ineffective assistance of trial counsel and ineffective assistance of appellate counsel.

I. Prosecutorial Misconduct and Judicial Misconduct

Defendant sets forth allegations relating to the prosecutorial and judicial misconduct. However, postconviction relief does not allow the Court to reconsider an issue that could have been reviewed on direct appeal, so these claims are denied without an evidentiary hearing. *See State v. Jones*, 264 Neb. 671, 650 N.W.2d 798 (2002) (explaining that “a motion for postconviction relief cannot be used to secure review of issues which were or could have been litigated on direct appeal, no matter how those issues maybe be phrased or rephrased.”).

II. Ineffective Assistance of Trial Counsel

Defendant sets forth several allegations relating to ineffective assistance of trial counsel. A party cannot raise an issue in a postconviction motion if he or she could have raised that same issue on direct appeal. *State v. Jackson*, 275 Neb. 434, 747 N.W.2d 418 (2008). So a motion for postconviction relief asserting ineffective assistance of trial counsel is procedurally barred when (1) the defendant was represented by a different attorney on direct appeal than at trial, (2) an ineffective assistance of trial counsel claim was not brought on direct appeal, and (3) the alleged deficiencies in trial counsel's performance were known to the defendant or apparent from the record. *Id.* A different attorney represented Defendant on direct appeal and this Court finds these issues of ineffective trial counsel were readily apparent at the time of appeal and thus, are procedurally barred.

III. Ineffective Assistance of Appellate Counsel

Defendant next makes several allegations relating to ineffective assistance of appellate counsel in failing to bring claims of prosecutorial misconduct, judicial misconduct and ineffective assistance of trial counsel on appeal. When analyzing a claim of ineffective assistance of appellate counsel, the Court must determine whether appellate counsel failed to bring a claim on appeal that actually prejudiced the defendant. *State v. Timmens*, 282 Neb. 787, 805 N.W.2d 704 (2011). In doing so, the court begins by assessing the strength of the claim appellate counsel purportedly failed to raise. *State v. Jim*, 278 Neb. 238, 245, 786 N.W.2d 464 (2009). Counsel's failure to raise an issue on appeal could be ineffective assistance only if there is a reasonable probability that inclusion of the issue would have changed the result of the appeal. *Id.*; see also *State v. Golka*, 281 Neb. 360, 378, 796 N.W.2d 198 (2011); *State v. McLeod*, 274 Neb. 566, 741 N.W.2d 664 (2007). The Nebraska Supreme Court has further explained that a reasonable probability "is a probability sufficient to undermine confidence in the outcome." *State v. Poe*, 284 Neb. 750, 822 N.W.2d 831 (2012).

Prosecutorial and Judicial Misconduct

In reviewing the claims regarding prosecutorial and judicial misconduct, the Court finds that they do not have any merit and would certainly not have "changed the result of the appeal." Thus, Defendant has failed to set forth sufficient facts to warrant an evidentiary hearing. Furthermore, the Nebraska Supreme Court has rejected a similar argument, that appellate counsel was ineffective for not asserting all possible issues on appeal, in *State v. Williams*, 217 Neb. 539,

352 N.W.2d 538 (1984). The *Williams* court held that “an indigent defendant has no constitutional right to control the matters argued by counsel on appeal” in noting the following:

“ ‘Usually ... if you cannot win on a few major points, the others are not likely to help, and to attempt to deal with a great many in the limited number of pages allowed for briefs will mean that none may receive adequate attention. The effect of adding weak arguments will be to dilute the force of the stronger ones.’ R. Stern, *Appellate Practice in the United States* 266 (1981).”

Ineffective Assistance of Trial Counsel

Defendant had separate trial and appellate counsel, but in order to determine whether appellate counsel was ineffective in bringing such claims, it is first necessary to determine whether trial counsel was ineffective. In a postconviction proceeding brought by a defendant convicted on a plea of guilty or no contest, a court will consider an allegation that the plea was the result of ineffective assistance of counsel. *State v. Dunkin*, 283 Neb. 30, 807 N.W.2d 744 (2012). Within the plea context, in order to satisfy the prejudice requirement to establish an ineffective assistance of counsel claim, the defendant must show that there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's errors, he or she would not have pled guilty and would have insisted on going to trial. *State v. Dunkin, supra*. The entire ineffectiveness analysis is viewed with a strong presumption that counsel's actions were reasonable and that even if found unreasonable, the error justifies setting aside the judgment only if there was prejudice. *Id.*

While somewhat lengthy, it is helpful to set forth the following portion of *State v. Seeger*, 20 Neb. App. 225, 822 N.W.2d 436 (2012) (emphasis added), as it is directly on point with several of Defendant's allegations:

In his postconviction motion, Seeger alleged his trial counsel was ineffective for failing to investigate the facts of the case, consult with Seeger on strategy decisions for critical aspects of the case, interview the victims, use an investigator, request independent forensic testing of physical evidence, find evidence to rebut the State's forensic evidence, request independent testing of the

sexual assault kits, request independent DNA testing, raise the issue of whether the victims were competent to testify, obtain sexual assault examination reports, and obtain reports of the examination of a laptop computer and some memory cards. **But, Seeger's postconviction motion did not allege any facts showing what additional evidence would have been gathered, how a different result would have been obtained, or why there was a reasonable probability that Seeger would have insisted on going to trial rather than accept a plea agreement that dismissed four felonies.** Self-serving declarations that a defendant would have gone to trial will not be enough; a defendant must present objective evidence showing a reasonable probability that he or she would have insisted on going to trial. *State v. Yos-Chiguil*, 281 Neb. 618, 798 N.W.2d 832 (2011). The district court did not err in failing to grant an evidentiary hearing on these issues.

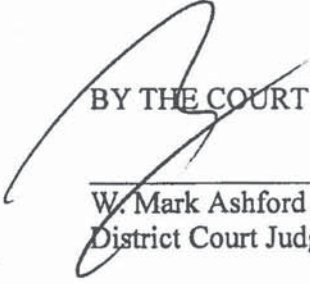
Similarly here, Defendant has set forth numerous allegations relating to counsel failing to explain certain issues or in not investigating certain matters, but none of these allegations show what evidence would have been gathered, how a different result would have been obtained, or that somehow such actions by counsel would have led to Defendant insisting on going to trial rather than accept the plea agreement. Simply put, Defendant's allegations are conclusory, do not set forth sufficient facts to establish a constitutional infringement or are refuted by the record.

Additionally, the Court finds that even if Defendant had alleged sufficient facts to show counsel was deficient, the record refutes Defendant suffered any prejudice, because of the favorable nature of the plea agreement. Defendant received a significant plea agreement when the State dismissed several counts from different dockets and in agreeing to not file the habitual criminal enhancement. This favorable plea agreement demonstrates it is unlikely Defendant would have insisted on going to trial in light of this agreement. *See e.g. State v. Drinkwalter*, 14 Neb. App. 944, 720 N.W.2d 415 (Neb. Ct. App. 2006) (finding the defendant had not established prejudice by failing to show there was a reasonable probability he would have insisted on going to trial, especially in light of the "obviously favorable plea agreement" that had reduced the charge from first degree murder to manslaughter).

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED the State's Motion to Dismiss is granted and Defendant's Motion for Postconviction Relief is denied without an evidentiary hearing.

DATED this 19 day of November, 2014.

BY THE COURT:



W. Mark Ashford
District Court Judge

IN THE NEBRASKA COURT OF APPEALS

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND JUDGMENT ON APPEAL
(Memorandum Web Opinion)

STATE V. PIGEE

NOTICE: THIS OPINION IS NOT DESIGNATED FOR PERMANENT PUBLICATION
AND MAY NOT BE CITED EXCEPT AS PROVIDED BY NEB. CT. R. APP. P. § 2-102(E).

STATE OF NEBRASKA, APPELLEE,

v.

DAMON D. PIGEE, APPELLANT.

Filed February 28, 2017. No. A-15-1113.

Appeal from the District Court for Douglas County: W. MARK ASHFORD, Judge. Affirmed.

Matthew R. Kahler, of Finley & Kahler Law Firm, P.C., L.L.O., for appellant.

Douglas J. Peterson, Attorney General, and Melissa R. Vincent for appellee.

RIEDMANN, BISHOP, and ARTERBURN, Judges.

BISHOP, Judge.

INTRODUCTION

Damon D. Pigee filed an amended motion for postconviction relief in the district court for Douglas County, alleging ineffective assistance of trial counsel and appellate counsel, prosecutorial misconduct, and judicial misconduct. Pigee appeals the district court's order denying his motion without an evidentiary hearing. We affirm.

BACKGROUND

On four separate occasions between November 2010 and April 2011, Pigee sold firearms to a confidential informant working with law enforcement. All of the sales were either captured on audio or video recordings or were observed by law enforcement officers.

On August 29, 2011, Pigee was charged in Douglas County District Court with four counts of possession of a deadly weapon by a prohibited person (Counts 1-4) pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-1206 (Reissue 2016), each a Class ID felony, and one count of delivering/distributing

marijuana (Count 5), a Class III felony. Pigee pled guilty to Counts 1-4, and, in exchange, Count 5 was dismissed; the State also agreed to dismiss another case pending against Pigee and agreed to not pursue a habitual criminal enhancement. The district court sentenced Pigee to 10 to 40 years' imprisonment on each count, with the sentences to run consecutively. Pigee, with new counsel, filed a direct appeal to this court, arguing only that his sentence was excessive. We granted the State's motion for summary affirmance in Pigee's direct appeal; the mandate issued on April 5, 2013.

Pigee filed (pro se) a verified motion for postconviction relief on June 5, 2013, and an amended motion on October 15. In the amended motion, he made several claims of ineffective assistance of trial and appellate counsel, prosecutorial misconduct, and judicial misconduct. The district court denied Pigee's amended motion, without an evidentiary hearing, on November 19, 2014.

In its order, the district court stated that Pigee's claims of prosecutorial and judicial misconduct could have been reviewed on direct appeal and, therefore, these claims were procedurally barred. Additionally, since Pigee had a different attorney on direct appeal, his claims of ineffective assistance of trial counsel had to be raised on direct appeal if they were known to Pigee or were apparent from the record. Accordingly, the court found that Pigee's claims related to the ineffective assistance of trial counsel were procedurally barred. As to Pigee's claim of ineffective assistance of appellate counsel, the court noted that appellate counsel's failure to raise an issue on appeal could be ineffective assistance if there is a reasonable probability that inclusion of the issue would have changed the result of the appeal. Therefore, in considering appellate counsel's ineffectiveness, the district court considered Pigee's claims of prosecutorial and judicial misconduct, and his claims of ineffective assistance of trial counsel. The court concluded that Pigee's allegations were conclusory and did not set forth sufficient facts to establish a constitutional infringement or were otherwise refuted by the record. The court further concluded that even if Pigee had alleged sufficient facts to show trial counsel was deficient, Pigee did not suffer any prejudice because of the favorable nature of the plea agreement. Pigee timely appealed.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR

Pigee assigns that the district court erred in dismissing his motion for postconviction relief without holding an evidentiary hearing.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

In appeals from postconviction proceedings, an appellate court reviews de novo a determination that the defendant failed to allege sufficient facts to demonstrate a violation of his or her constitutional rights or that the record and files affirmatively show that the defendant is entitled to no relief. *State v. Sellers*, 290 Neb. 18, 858 N.W.2d 577 (2015). An evidentiary hearing on a motion for postconviction relief must be granted when the motion contains factual allegations which, if proved, constitute an infringement of the movant's rights under the Nebraska or federal Constitution. *Id.*

A claim that defense counsel provided ineffective assistance presents a mixed question of law and fact. *State v. Dunkin*, 283 Neb. 30, 807 N.W.2d 744 (2012). On appeal from a proceeding

for postconviction relief, the trial court's findings of fact will be upheld unless such findings are clearly erroneous. *Id.* Determinations regarding whether counsel was deficient and whether the defendant was prejudiced are questions of law that we review independently of the lower court's decision. *Id.*

ANALYSIS

The Nebraska Postconviction Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-3001 et seq. (Reissue 2016), provides that postconviction relief is available to a prisoner in custody under sentence who seeks to be released on the ground that there was a denial or infringement of his constitutional rights such that the judgment was void or voidable. *State v. Crawford*, 291 Neb. 362, 865 N.W.2d 360 (2015). Thus, in a motion for postconviction relief, the defendant must allege facts which, if proved, constitute a denial or violation of his or her rights under the U.S. or Nebraska Constitution, causing the judgment against the defendant to be void or voidable. *Id.* If a postconviction motion alleges only conclusions of fact or law, or if the records and files in the case affirmatively show that the defendant is entitled to no relief, the court is not required to grant an evidentiary hearing. *Id.*

In order to establish a right to postconviction relief based on a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, the defendant has the burden, in accordance with *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 104 S. Ct. 2052, 80 L. Ed. 2d 674 (1984), to show that counsel's performance was deficient; that is, counsel's performance did not equal that of a lawyer with ordinary training and skill in criminal law. *State v. Armendariz*, 289 Neb. 896, 857 N.W.2d 775 (2015). Next, the defendant must show that counsel's deficient performance prejudiced the defense in his or her case. *Id.* When a conviction is based upon a guilty plea, the prejudice requirement for an ineffective assistance of counsel claim is satisfied if the defendant shows a reasonable probability that but for the errors of counsel, the defendant would have insisted on going to trial rather than pleading guilty. *Id.* The two prongs of this test, deficient performance and prejudice, may be addressed in either order. *Id.* The entire ineffectiveness analysis is viewed with a strong presumption that counsel's actions were reasonable. *Id.*

Under Nebraska law, in order to raise the issue of ineffective assistance of trial counsel where appellate counsel is different from trial counsel, a defendant must raise on direct appeal any issue of ineffective assistance of trial counsel which is known to the defendant or is apparent from the record, or the issue will be procedurally barred on postconviction review. *State v. Molina*, 271 Neb. 488, 713 N.W.2d 412 (2006). When claims of a trial counsel's performance are procedurally barred, we examine claims regarding trial counsel's performance only if the defendant assigns as error that appellate counsel was ineffective for failing to raise trial counsel's performance. *State v. Duncan*, 278 Neb. 1006, 775 N.W.2d 922 (2009).

When analyzing a claim of ineffective assistance of appellate counsel, courts usually begin by determining whether appellate counsel failed to bring a claim on appeal that actually prejudiced the defendant. *State v. Huston*, 291 Neb. 708, 868 N.W.2d 766 (2015). That is, courts begin by assessing the strength of the claim appellate counsel failed to raise. *Id.* Counsel's failure to raise an issue on appeal could be ineffective assistance only if there is a reasonable probability that inclusion of the issue would have changed the result of the appeal. *Id.* When a case presents layered

ineffectiveness claims, we determine the prejudice prong of appellate counsel's performance by focusing on whether trial counsel was ineffective under the *Strickland* test. *Id.* If trial counsel was not ineffective, then the defendant suffered no prejudice when appellate counsel failed to bring an ineffective assistance of trial counsel claim. *Id.*

In this postconviction action, since appellate counsel was different than trial counsel, the issue is whether appellate counsel failed to bring a claim on direct appeal that actually prejudiced Pigeo such that inclusion of the issue would have changed the result of the appeal; and, to determine prejudice, we focus on whether trial counsel was ineffective. See *State v. Huston, supra*. In his brief, Pigeo argues that appellate counsel should have raised the following claims: trial counsel failed to correctly inform Pigeo of the penal consequences for his charges; trial counsel incorrectly advised Pigeo that he was eligible for habitual offender charges; and trial counsel failed to depose witnesses, file appropriate motions, and failed to review discovery materials with Pigeo. Accordingly, we examine these claims to determine whether trial counsel's performance was deficient, and whether there was a reasonable probability that but for the deficient performance of trial counsel, Pigeo would have insisted on going to trial rather than pleading guilty.

Penal Consequences.

Pigeo claims that "trial counsel failed to correctly inform [Pigeo] of the penal consequences for his charges," prior to entering his plea. Brief for appellant at 9. Pigeo pled guilty to and was convicted of four counts of possession of a deadly weapon (firearm) by a prohibited person pursuant to § 28-1206, each a Class ID felony. At that time, a Class ID felony was punishable by a mandatory minimum of 3 years' imprisonment and a maximum of 50 years' imprisonment. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-105 (Reissue 2008). Section 28-1206 does not require imposition of consecutive sentencing such as that set forth in Neb. Rev. Stat. 28-1205 (Reissue 2016) (use of a deadly weapon to commit a felony, or possession during commission of, requires that sentences imposed under the statute shall be consecutive to any other sentence imposed). In June 2012, the district court sentenced Pigeo to 10 to 40 years' imprisonment on each count, with the sentences to run consecutively.

Generally, it is within a trial court's discretion to direct that sentences imposed for separate crimes be served either concurrently or consecutively. *State v. Lantz*, 290 Neb. 757, 861 N.W.2d 728 (2015). In Nebraska, unless prohibited by statute or unless the sentencing court states otherwise when it pronounces the sentences, multiple sentences imposed at the same time run concurrently with each other. *Id.* Although some statutes expressly require consecutive sentencing, not all sections of the criminal code imposing mandatory minimum sentences require consecutive sentencing. See *id.* The Legislature's exclusion of a requirement that all mandatory minimum sentences be served consecutively was intended to leave this issue to the discretion of the trial court. See *id.*

During the plea hearing, the district court went over each charge with Pigeo, and beginning with Count 1, the court specifically stated that it was "what we call a [Class] ID offense. It carries a mandatory minimum of three calendar years in prison up to 50 years." After discussing each of the four charges, the district court summed up the nature and consequences of Pigeo's guilty pleas to Counts 1-4 as follows.

THE COURT: As I've already indicated, these are all Class ID felonies carrying three calendar years up to 50 years in prison. If I accept your plea and I do find you guilty, the penalties could be, as I indicated, three calendar years up to 50 on each count. Obviously you're not a very good candidate for probation, you know that. I mean, I'm not -- I want you to know that up front. *But also if I order you to serve time, which I would have to do on these charges, I could order the time to be served on each count what they call consecutive, which means you'd have to serve time on Count I before you commence time on Count II, finish II before you go to III, and likewise, III to IV. That's consecutive. Do you understand that?*

[Pigee]: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I'm going to have to study to make sure whether I could even give concurrent sentences on the three calendar years on each count. That is a possibility, but that would mean you'd serve all the time at one time, all four counts. Do you understand that?

[Pigee]: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I guess I would defer also to counsel on that issue if they want to look into that a little more carefully.

[Trial Counsel]: I'd be glad to, Judge.

THE COURT: I will, too. But the point is, I don't know what the sentence will be today. Do you understand what I'm saying to you, sir?

[Pigee]: Yes, sir.

(Emphasis supplied.)

Pigee asserts that both trial counsel and the district court were "unaware" of whether Pigee's sentences were required to run consecutively at the time of his guilty pleas. He states, "[T]he district court advised [Pigee] it was a 'possibility' he could serve all four sentences simultaneously, which was factually incorrect." Brief for appellant at 9. Pigee argues that "there is no question that [Pigee] was not properly advised of the full penal consequences prior to entering his plea in this matter." *Id.*

The State argues that Pigee failed to identify which penal consequences trial counsel failed to disclose and why these unknown consequences would have caused Pigee to choose a trial over a guilty plea; and therefore, Pigee asserts only a legal conclusion, which is not sufficient to warrant an evidentiary hearing. In the alternative, the State contends that Pigee cannot show prejudice by his trial counsel's allegedly deficient performance because Pigee was aware of the sentencing range for his crimes and because he was aware of the possibility of consecutive sentences. The State says that although the district court expressed some uncertainty as to whether Pigee's sentences could run concurrently, this in no way affected the validity of the advisement or Pigee's decision to plead guilty. We agree with the State on both arguments.

Pigee does not identify exactly what penal consequences trial counsel failed to disclose, but it would appear from Pigee's assertion that the district court was "factually incorrect" with regard to the possibility of concurrent sentences, that Pigee is suggesting trial counsel was deficient in failing to inform him that his sentences would be required to be served consecutively. However,

this claim is not supported by the record and the law. Pigeo's sentences did not have to be served consecutively. Unless specifically required by statute, whether mandatory minimum sentences are to be served consecutively is left to the discretion of the trial court. See *State v. Lantz, supra*. And although the district court and trial counsel expressed some uncertainty as to whether Pigeo's sentences could be served consecutively or concurrently, the court stated either was possible. The court and trial counsel indicated their intention to study the issue. At the sentencing hearing, trial counsel stated that a sentencing memo had been submitted, and that "the initial question, Judge, was one of legality as to whether [Pigeo] could receive consecutive sentences on the minimum mandatory of three years for each count." The district court responded, "He can." Trial counsel then stated, "I think you initially at the change of plea, Judge, had asked me to submit something, and he can." There is no indication trial counsel or the district court erroneously believed consecutive sentences were required. Instead, the court's reasoning indicates a clear intent to impose the consecutive sentences because of the gravity of the offenses. The court stated that Pigeo will serve "at least 26 calendar years and as many as 70-some years. That's what gun dealers/gun runners deserve."

Further, whatever Pigeo's trial counsel may have informed Pigeo about sentencing is of no consequence since Pigeo cannot show that he would have gone to trial but for what trial counsel may have erroneously advised him; in other words, he cannot show prejudice. Before entering his pleas, the trial court correctly advised Pigeo of the penalties for his charges, including the possibility of consecutive or concurrent sentencing. Pigeo acknowledged that he understood this, and knowing that it was possible his sentences could be ordered to be served consecutively or concurrently, he still entered his pleas.

Appellate counsel's failure to raise an issue on appeal could be ineffective assistance only if there is a reasonable probability that inclusion of the issue would have changed the result of the appeal. *State v. Huston*, 291 Neb. 708, 868 N.W.2d 766 (2015). If trial counsel was not ineffective, then the defendant suffered no prejudice when appellate counsel failed to bring an ineffective assistance of trial counsel claim. *Id.* A claim of ineffective assistance of trial counsel on this claim would not have changed the result of Pigeo's direct appeal. The district court did not err in denying an evidentiary hearing on this ineffective assistance of appellate counsel claim.

Habitual Criminal Enhancement.

Pigeo argues that his appellate counsel was ineffective for failing to allege on appeal that trial counsel was ineffective for improperly advising Pigeo that he was eligible to be charged with being a habitual offender despite having only one prior conviction. Pigeo asserts there is not sufficient evidence in the record to properly address this claim and that he must be given an evidentiary hearing to explore this issue and determine its merit.

However, the State contends that this claim is not properly preserved for appeal because Pigeo failed to raise this claim in his amended motion for postconviction relief. In Pigeo's initial motion filed June 5, 2013, Pigeo alleged that trial counsel was ineffective by misrepresenting the law with regard to habitual criminal enhancement. However, Pigeo's amended motion filed October 15, fails to include this claim.

In *State v. Armendariz*, 289 Neb. 896, 857 N.W.2d 775 (2015), the appellant argued that the Nebraska Supreme Court should consider allegations of ineffective assistance of counsel, including those from the original motion for postconviction relief not included in the amended motion. The Supreme Court said that “[a]n amended pleading supersedes the original pleading, whereupon the original pleading ceases to perform any office as a pleading. It is clear the district court did not err in limiting its analysis to the motion that was before it--the amended motion.” *Id.* at 912, 857 N.W.2d at 789.

State v. Armendariz, *supra*, applies here. Although Pigee raised trial counsel’s misrepresentation of the law with regard to habitual criminal enhancement in his original motion for postconviction relief, he failed to include this claim in his amended motion. Because this allegation was not raised in the amended motion, the district court could not have erred in failing to grant an evidentiary hearing on it, and we need not consider it on the merits. See *State v. Armendariz*, *supra*.

Remaining Allegations of Ineffective Assistance.

In addition to the previous ineffective assistance claims, Pigee states that his “assertions regarding trial counsel’s failure to depose witnesses, file appropriate motions, and lack of review of the discovery materials with [Pigee] suggest that an evidentiary hearing is warranted with respect to each of these claims.” Brief for appellant at 10. That is the full extent of discussion in Pigee’s brief as to these remaining claims. He does not explain how trial counsel was deficient by failing to do these asserted actions or how accomplishing any of these actions would have caused Pigee to insist on going to trial rather than pleading guilty.

The State contends that these remaining claims were not sufficiently argued by Pigee because he “does not describe the claims in any detail or explain why the district court’s decision was incorrect.” Brief for appellee at 12. The district court concluded:

[Pigee] has set forth numerous allegations relating to counsel failing to explain certain issues or in not investigating certain matters, but none of these allegations show what evidence would have been gathered, how a different result would have been obtained, or that somehow such actions by counsel would have led to [Pigee] insisting on going to trial rather than accept the plea agreement. Simply put, [Pigee’s] allegations are conclusory, do not set forth sufficient facts to establish a constitutional infringement or are refuted by the record.

We agree. Pigee does not address how the district court’s decision as to these claims was in error. Further, Pigee was required to specifically assign and argue his trial counsel’s allegedly deficient conduct as to these specific claims. See *State v. Filholm*, 287 Neb. 763, 848 N.W.2d 571 (2014). An appellate court will not address arguments that are too generalized or vague to be understood. See *State v. Wagner*, 295 Neb. 132, 888 N.W.2d 357 (2016). Even if we accept that Pigee’s assertion of these remaining claims qualifies as a subpart to his broad assignment of error, Pigee must nevertheless specifically argue how these alleged inactions by trial counsel demonstrate deficient performance. Pigee provides no argument whatsoever. An argument that does little more than to restate an assignment of error does not support the assignment, and an appellate court will

not address it. *State v. Filholm, supra*. Accordingly, we do not address these claims of ineffective assistance of counsel.

CONCLUSION

The district court did not err when it dismissed Pigeo's motion for postconviction relief without an evidentiary hearing.

AFFIRMED.

DONALD W. KLEINE

Douglas County AttorneyBRENDA BEADLE, CHIEF DEPUTY
100 HALL OF JUSTICE OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68183-0406

FEB 25 2012

February 23, 2012

Ms. Mary Gryva
1823 Harney Street
Suite 201
Omaha, NE 68102Re: *State of Nebraska v. Damon D. Pigee*
CR11-1321, CR11-1675

Dear Mary:

As you know, on January 19, 2012, I extended an offer to your client that would require him to plead to four counts of Possession of a Deadly Weapon by a Prohibited Person, counts one through four of CR11-1675. In exchange for your client's plea, I would refrain from filing the Habitual Criminal on CR11-1321 and CR11-1675, as well as dismiss count five of CR11-1675 and dismiss CR11-1321 in its entirety. This offer was also made to Amy Melton prior to your entry of appearance. As these matters have been pending for some time, I feel it necessary to give your client a deadline of March 9, 2012. It is my intention to file an amended information in each case to add the Habitual Criminal charge should your client not accept the offer. If I have not heard from you by 12:00 pm on March 9, 2012, I will seek leave to add the additional charges. Please contact me at (402) 444-6214 or nissa.jones@douglascounty-ne.gov.

Thank you.

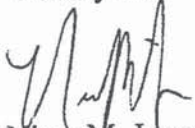

Nissa M. Jones
Deputy Douglas County Attorney

	Exhibit
	1

Barbara Robinson
591-1559

regarding letter on Damon

*- * Jesse O.P.S. -*

on 2/23/12

3-12 on parole

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Report Investigation

1675

Title of Investigation:
Operation TAT-MAN-DO

Investigation Number:
779035-10-0107

Report Number:
7

never touched gun

SUMMARY OF EVENT:

Purchase of Ruger 10/22 rifle from Deuce 4 gang members "LB" (PIGEE, Damon) and "RonC" (FNU LNU).

NARRATIVE:

1. On 11/9/2010, ATF CI, under LEO direction, made a controlled purchase of a rifle from two Deuce 4 Mafia gang members at approximately 29th & Charles St, Omaha, NE on the side of the roadway. The CI made contact with "LB" and was told to proceed to "LB's" residence at 4212 Emmet St, Omaha, NE. The CI entered "LB's" residence at approximately 1442 hrs, and was then told by "LB" that the rifle was not at his house and they would have to meet another individual to pick up the rifle. "LB" then made a phone call to "RonC" and was told to meet "RonC" at approximately 29th & Charles St. The CI and "LB" proceeded to the meeting location where they met "RonC" along the side of the road at approximately 1515 hrs. The CI paid "RonC" \$200 for the rifle and "RonC" placed the rifle in the trunk of the CI's vehicle. "RonC" also provided the CI with 16 rounds of .22 caliber ammunition.
2. The CI and his vehicle were searched before and after the meeting with "LB" and "RonC".
3. The rifle purchased is described as:
 - a. Ruger 10/22 Carbine, semi-automatic rifle, .22 caliber (serial #996535) and 16 rounds of .22 LR ammunition.
4. ATF S/A Mann test fired the rifle purchased from "LB" and "RonC" and it did properly function as designed. S/A Mann provided the information on the firearm to ATF S/A Kevin Rush who determined that the firearm was manufactured outside the State of Nebraska and to have arrived in the State of Nebraska would have affected interstate commerce.

Exhibit

2

Prepared by: Donald MANN	Title: Special Agent, Omaha Field Office	Signature: <i>Donald Mann</i>	Date: 11-10-2010
Authorized by: Mickey D. Leadingham	Title: Resident Agent in Charge, Omaha Field Office	Signature: <i>Mickey D. Leadingham</i>	Date: 11/11/10
Level reviewer (optional): J.P. Gleysteen	Title: Special Agent in Charge, Kansas City Field Division	Signature:	Date:

Justice # ZK1045587

Data # 2900248



IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA

STATE OF NEBRASKA

CR# 11 1675

Plaintiff,

ASSIGNED TO Polk
INFORMATION

vs.

DAMON D PIGEE,

Defendant.

a.k.a.: DAMON D PIGEE

a.k.a.: DAMON D PIGEE

D.O.B. 31 January 1984.

ADDRESS: 834 N 94 PLZ

OMAHA, NE 68114

DR. LIC.: H12590652 NE

AR# K1045587

RB# Z21517

CMS# K1045587 Z

DP

Exhibit3

COMES NOW the undersigned County Attorney or Deputy County Attorney, of Douglas County, Nebraska, on 29 August 2011, empowered by law to inform of offenses committed in Douglas County, and hereby informs that the above-named Defendant, contrary to the form of the statutes in such cases and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nebraska, violated the laws of the State, to-wit:

COUNT 1: POSSESSION OF DEADLY WEAPON BY PROHIBITED PERSON Class ID Felony

On or about 19 November 2010, in Douglas County, Nebraska, DAMON PIGEE did then and there unlawfully possess a deadly weapon to wit: a firearm and has previously been convicted of a felony, is a fugitive from justice, or is the subject of a current and validly issued domestic violence protection order and is knowingly violating such order, or has been convicted within the past seven years of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, in violation of Neb. Rev. Stat. §28-1206(1)(a)&(3)(b), a Class ID Felony. 21689

COUNT 2: POSSESSION OF DEADLY WEAPON BY PROHIBITED PERSON Class ID Felony

On or about 1 December 2010, in Douglas County, Nebraska, DAMON PIGEE did then and there unlawfully possess a deadly weapon to wit: a firearm and has previously been convicted of a felony, is a fugitive from justice, or is the subject of a current and validly issued domestic violence protection order and is knowingly violating such order, or has

been convicted within the past seven years of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, in violation of Neb. Rev. Stat. §28-1206(1)(a)&(3)(b), a Class ID Felony.
21689

COUNT 3: POSSESSION OF DEADLY WEAPON BY PROHIBITED PERSON Class ID Felony

On or about 11 April 2011, in Douglas County, Nebraska, DAMON PIGEE did then and there unlawfully possess a deadly weapon to wit: a firearm and has previously been convicted of a felony, is a fugitive from justice, or is the subject of a current and validly issued domestic violence protection order and is knowingly violating such order, or has been convicted within the past seven years of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, in violation of Neb. Rev. Stat. §28-1206(1)(a)&(3)(b), a Class ID Felony.
21689

COUNT 4: POSSESSION OF DEADLY WEAPON BY PROHIBITED PERSON Class ID Felony

On or about 9 August 2011, in Douglas County, Nebraska, DAMON PIGEE did then and there unlawfully possess a deadly weapon to wit: a firearm and has previously been convicted of a felony, is a fugitive from justice, or is the subject of a current and validly issued domestic violence protection order and is knowingly violating such order, or has been convicted within the past seven years of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, in violation of Neb. Rev. Stat. §28-1206(1)(a)&(3)(b), a Class ID Felony.
21689

COUNT 5: DELIVER/DISTRIBUTING: MARIJUANA Class III Felony

On or about 11 June 2011, in Douglas County, Nebraska, DAMON PIGEE did then and there knowingly or intentionally distribute or deliver a controlled substance to wit: MARIJUANA, in violation of Neb. Rev. Stat. §28-416(1)&(2)(b), a Class III Felony.
21980

contrary to the statutes of the State of Nebraska.

Exhibit
3



NISSA M. JONES, # 23205
County Attorney/Deputy County Attorney

AFFIDAVIT OF TARON D. COOPER

STATE OF NEBRASKA)
)ss.
COUNTY OF DOUGLAS)

I, TARON D. COOPER BEING FIRST DULY SWORN ON OATH TO THE
FOLLOWING:

1.)I'm filling this out in the matter of a case I was involved
in pertaining to a firearm being sold to an undercover informant that I
Taron D. Cooper sold.

2.)I Taron D. Cooper told my public defender Doug Johnson that I
had never seen the gun that he had showed me a picture of.

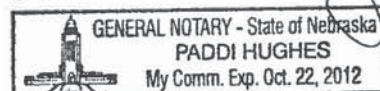
3.)Case Number CR 11-1675, I Taron Cooper a.k.a "Ron C" did have
contact with the confidential informant. At the time I had in my possession a
22. caliber rifle. Which I exchanged with C.I. for \$200.00.

	Exhibit
	1

Subscribed and Sworn to before me on this 24th day of August, 2012.

Taron D. Cooper
Notary Public

Paddi Hughes



8-24-12

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF NEBRASKA)
)
) ss
 COUNTY OF JOHNSON)

Exhibit

5

I, Donald Ritchey, Being First Duly Sworn on Oath to the Following:

Under the ^{Employment} direction of the ATF, I, Donald Ritchey, 1340 contacted a man by the name of "LB" (Damon Pig'ee) about buying a gun. I asked "LB" if he had a gun I could buy, and "LB" told me that he did not have a gun, but knew someone willing to sell theirs, and that he would give me the number to someone named "RON C". I told "LB" that I was not comfortable calling someone I did not know to try and buy a gun. "LB" tells me to come to his house on 42nd and Emmet street, so we could meet up with "Ron C". I met "LB" at his house on Emmet, then followed him to 29th and Charles street. "LB" parked on the side of the street, I parked right behind his car, we got out of our cars as another car pulled up. "LB" walks up to someone, shakes his hand, then turns to me to make introductions. "LB" introduces me to "RON C", and before I can ask about the gun, "LB" gets in his car and pulls off. I ask "Ron C" what kind of gun he has and how much does he want for it. "Ron C" explains that he has a .22 rifle with a clip and a scope and that he wants \$200 for it. I let him know that I am ok with that. "Ron C" walks into a white house and comes out with the rifle wrapped in a towel. I give "Ron C" \$200 and he puts the rifle in my trunk and uncovers it. I look at the rifle before closing my trunk. At no point during this transaction, did "LB" handle, hold, or have this gun in his possession. "LB" was not even a witness to me buying this gun, the .22 caliber rifle from "Ron C". "LB's" only involvement was to introduce me and "Ron C", then leave in his own car.

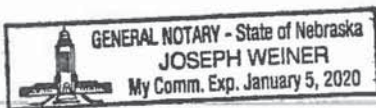
"Ron C" sold me the .22 rifle with a scope and clip for \$200 and put it into the trunk of my car.

I dealt with "LB" on multiple occasions, and every time I dealt with him ("LB"), he ("LB") was always the middle man introducing me to the person I was to buy the gun from. I asked "LB" to do this by telling him, I did not want to meet up with someone I did not know, to buy a gun from them. "LB" agreed and made the introductions.

All statements and accounts in this affidavit are true and made of my own free will. At no time was I pressured, threatened or coerced into making these statements.

By: *Donald Ritchey*
Donald Ritchey 1360

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to before me a NOTARY PUBLIC on this 4 Day
of May 2017, by Donald Ritchey, said instrument entitled
AFFIDAVIT of Donald Ritchey



Notary Seal

5-4-17
Date

Joseph Weiner
Notary Signature

Affin: *Donald Ritchey*

Donald Ritchey

Exhibit

5

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA

THE STATE OF NEBRASKA

Plaintiff,

vs.

DAMON D. PIGEE

Defendant

CR 11-165

NOTICE OF APPEAL

TO: THE STATE OF NEBRASKA AND DONALD KLEINE, Its Attorney:

You and each of you are hereby notified that the above named Defendant intends to appeal this case to the Court of Appeals/Supreme Court of the State of Nebraska.

You are further notified that the Defendant was convicted in the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, to four counts of the offense of Possess of a Deadly Weapon by a Prohibitive Person and was sentenced on June 18, 2012, to serve consecutive terms of 10 to 40 years. An Order to Proceed in Forma Pauperis has been filed herein.

DATED this 16 day of July, 2012.

Damon D. Pigee, Defendant

By: Mary C. Gryva
Mary C. Gryva, #15676
Frank & Gryva, P.C., L.L.O.
201 Historic Library Plaza
1823 Harney Street
Omaha, NE 68102
(402) 346-0874

Exhibit

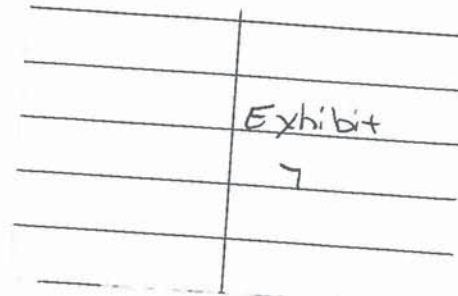
6

~~Damon D. Pigea #76018~~

2725 N. HWY. 50
P.O. Box 900
Tecumseh, NE 68450

August 27, 2012

Mrs Mary Gryva
Attorney at Law
1823 Harney Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102



RE: State v. Pigea Case No. 11-1675

Dear Mrs. Gryva:

This letter is being written to ask that you file a motion to withdraw as appellant counsel due to the fact that defendant will be seeking to appeal on the basis of a plea based ineffective assistance of counsel claim and actual claim of ineffective assistance of counsel.

It is our belief and opinion that on appeal defendant must raise all issues known or the same will be subjected to a procedural bar which defendant is trying to avoid. Here, defendant appeal will show from the record misadvice and misdirection during the plea stage which is a colorable claim Jurgensen v. State, 166 Neb. 111 (1958) and State v. Dunkin, 283 Neb. 30 (2012). Defendant assert that the holding of Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668 (1984) and United States v. Cronin, 466 U.S. 648 (1984) appear on the record due to the action and inaction of counsel.

I understand that you will not and can not raise a claim of deficient representation against yourself, yet, you should not stop me from raising this claim by continuing to represent me on appeal when your issues will be limited to an excessive sentence which is

August 27, 2012

page 2 of 2 letter to counsel on appeal

not an issue if the sentence is within the statutory guideline, as I feel this issue will fail. I am asking that you file the motion to withdraw as appellant counsel in the interest of fundamental fairness and to allow your client a chance to exhaust those claims and issues on direct appeal this is written with an understanding of the holdings announced by the Court in State v. Hudson, 270 Neb. 752 (2005).

With this request in mind I would ask that you return my record to me so that I can continue to work on the appellant brief and the issue that I would like to raise which I will submit to counsel upon their appointment. I would like the transcript and police report in this case and look forward to receiving the same.

In closing, I do appreciate the time and attention you have given on this matter and look forward to a speedy reply and hopefully you will send the information requested.

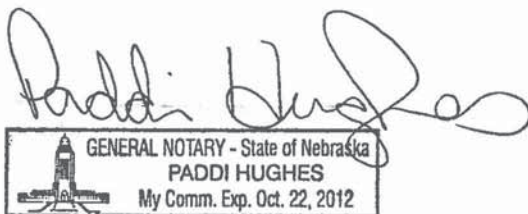
Dated this 27th day of August, 2012.

Respectfully submitted



Damon D. Pigee #76018
2725 N. HWY. 50
P.O. Box 900
Tecumseh, NE 68450

APPELLANT PRO SE



8-27-12

Mailed to counsel by certified mail:

Exhibit	
2	

THE DISTRICT COURT OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA

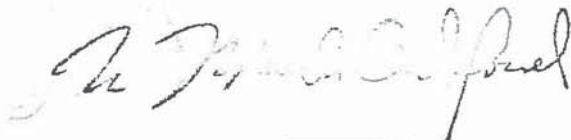
STATE OF NEBRASKA,)	CASE NO. CR - 11 - 1675
Plaintiff,)	
)	
vs.)	ORDER
)	
PIGEE, DAMON D.,)	
Defendant.)	

THIS MATTER came on the Defendant's motion for appointment of counsel. The Court grants Defendant's motion and appoints Mary Gryva, Attorney At Law, to represent him in his appeal proceedings.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED THAT Mary Gryva, Attorney At Law, is hereby appointed to represent the Defendant in his appeal proceedings.

Dated this 19th day of September, 2012.

BY THE COURT:



W. Mark Ashford
District Court Judge

Cc: Mary Gryva, Attorney At Law

Exhibit
8

In the District Court of Douglas, County Nebraska

Damon D. Pig'ee
Appellant

Vs.

State of Nebraska
Appellee

Case No. 11-1675

Motion to Object
Appointed Counsel

Exhibit

9

Now Comes Damon D. Pig'ee, Defendant-Appellant Pro se, here - by objects to District Courts decision to appoint Mary C. Gryva as counsel for Appellant.

And moves the court to appoint different counsel for the following reasons:

1. Conflict of Intrest as counsel was defendants trial counsel, and defendant seeks to raise a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, issue which Ms. Gryva can not raise against herself.

2. Appellant seeks to appeal the guilty plea which constitutes a plea based ineffective assistance of counsel, issue for which Ms. Gryva can not raise against herself.

3. Appellant seeks to raise a claim that trial counsel failed to advise him of his right to withdraw the plea for which Ms. Gryva can not raise against herself.

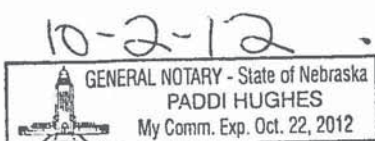
4. Appellant seeks to raise a claim that trial counsel waived his constitutional rights and failed to advise him of his right to object to amended information.

Where for appellant pray that the court appoint new counsel in order that defendant-appellant can raise and litigate all issues on direct appeal for which counsel can not otherwise raise.

Subscribed and Sworn before me a Notary Public on this 2nd day

of October 2012 by inmate Damon Pigee

Paddi Hughes
Notary Public



IN THE NEBRASKA COURT OF APPEALS

STATE OF NEBRASKA,

Appellee,

v.

DAMON D. PIGEE,

Appellant.

A-12-639

MOTION TO WITHDRAW

COMES NOW Mary C. Gryva, and moves the Court for an Order allowing her to withdraw as attorney for the Appellant, Damon D. Pigee.. In support of her motion the undersigned shows to the Court as follow:

1. The undersigned represented the Appellant in the criminal matter below. As counsel for the Appellant below, the undersigned perfected the appeal to this court at the direction of the Appellant and pursuant to Court rules.

2. Appellant recently contacted the undersigned attorney and requested that she withdraw as his counsel. Appellant requested new counsel as he believes such new counsel will be able to raise new issues which the undersigned would not be able to raise on direct appeal.

WHEREFORE, the Appellant prays for an Order allowing her to withdraw as attorney for the Appellant.

Mary C. Gryva

Mary C. Gryva, #15676
FRANK & GRYVA, P.C. LLO
201 Historic Library Plaza
1823 Harney Street
Omaha, NE 68102
(402)346-0874

	Exhibit
	10

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that a true and correct copy of the above and foregoing Motion to Withdraw was served via regular U.S. mail, postage prepaid, on October 10, 2012 upon Erin Tangeman, Nebraska Attorney General, 2115 State Capitol, P. O. Box 98920, Lincoln, NE 68509 and upon Damon Pigeo, #76018, P. O. Box 900, Tecumseh, NE 68450-0900

Mary C. Anya

Exhibit	
10	



J00103132D01

THE DISTRICT COURT OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
Plaintiff,

vs.

PIGEE, DAMON D.,
Defendant.

CASE NO. CR - 11 - 1675

ORDER

CLERK DISTRICT COURT

2012 NOV 28 AM 8:46

FILED
JOURNAL CLERK

THIS MATTER came on the above-named Defendant's motion for appointment of counsel for purposes of appeal. The Court grants Defendant's motion and appoints W. Patrick Dunn, Attorney No. 19800, 1411 Harney Street, Suite 200, Omaha, Nebraska, 68102, to represent the above-named Defendant in his appeal proceedings.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED THAT W. Patrick Dunn, Attorney At Law, is hereby appointed to represent the above-named Defendant in his appeal proceedings.

Dated this 28th day of October, 2012.

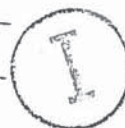
BY THE COURT:

W. Mark Ashford
District Court Judge

Cc: W. Patrick Dunn, Attorney At Law
Damon D. Pigee, Defendant

Exhibit

11



00001

DUNN & STOCKMANN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
1411 HARNEY STREET, SUITE 200
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102
PHONE (402) 346-7367 FAX (402) 346-6757
E-MAIL: dunnlaw@qwest.net

December 31, 2012

Mr. Damon D. Pig'ee, #76018
TSCI
2725 N. Hwy. 50
P.O. Box 900
Tecumseh, NE 68450

RE: *State of NE v. Damon D. Pig'ee*
Case Nos. CR11-1675 & A-12-639

Dear Mr. Pig'ee:


Enclosed please find a copy of the appellate brief I filed on your behalf today. As I indicated to you, there are no real compelling arguments in the brief as the only issue we could address was our allegation that the sentence imposed was excessive.

Within a few weeks, the Attorney General will file a motion for summary affirmance and a brief in support of that motion. Generally speaking, those motions are granted because the sentence you received, while harsh, was within statutory guidelines for the offense of which you were convicted.

I will let you know when the court rules on the appeal. The ruling will not likely be in our favor, but by completing the direct appeal process you will then be free to pursue whatever other remedies you may choose to pursue, most likely under the postconviction act.

I will keep you updated as to the appeal process. Please contact my office with any questions or concerns.

Very truly yours,


W. Patrick Dunn

Enclosure(s) 1

Exhibit
12

DUNN & STOCKMANN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
1411 HARNEY STREET, SUITE 200
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102
PHONE (402) 346-7367 FAX (402) 346-6757
E-MAIL: dunnlaw@qwest.net

February 19, 2013

Mr. Damon D. Pig'ee, #76018
TSCI
2725 N. Hwy. 50
P.O. Box 900
Tecumseh, NE 68450

RE: *State of NE v. Damon D. Pig'ee*
Case No. A-12-639

Dear Mr. Pig'ee:

Per your request, enclosed please find the motion for summary affirmance and their brief in support of that motion and the order from the Court of Appeals affirming your convictions and sentences. As I explained, they asked the court to affirm your sentences and convictions without even giving us an oral argument because the sentences imposed are within the statutory range and are therefore presumptively not excessive in nature.

There was really no way to win this appeal because the sentences were the result of pleas rather than a trial. Again I suggest that your better opportunity for relief will come in the form of an action filed pursuant to the Nebraska Postconviction Relief Act. You have now exhausted your direct appeal remedies and you may now file a postconviction action.

Please contact my office with any further questions or concerns.

Very truly yours,

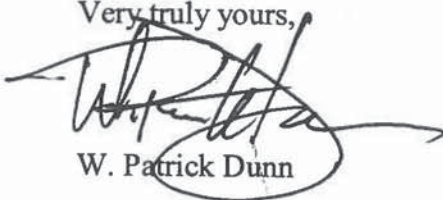

W. Patrick Dunn

	Exhibit
	13

Enclosure(s) 3

DANIEL RICE 76018
P.O. Box 22500
Lincoln, NE 68542-2500

46-03-13

Notice: This correspondence
was mailed by an inmate
confined in an institution
operated by the Nebraska
Department of Correctional
Services. Its contents are
uncensored.



Hasler
11/27/2017
US POSTAGE \$007.20
ZIP 68508
01E12850358

UNITED STATES

District Court

RECEIVED 93 FEDERAL Bldg

NOV 29 2017

CLERK
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
LINCOLN

100 CENTENNIAL Mall N.
Lincoln, NE 68505-3803

Legal mail



48-03-13

Notice: This correspondence
was mailed by an inmate
detained in an institution
operated by the Nebraska
Department of Correctional
Services. Its contents are
uncensored.

UNITED STATES
DISTRICT COURT

RECEIVED 593 FEDERAL Bldg.

NOV 29 2017

CLERK
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
LINCOLN

100 CENTENNIAL Mall N.

LINCOLN, NE 68508-3803

LEGAL MAIL